

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 080

25 April 1983

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MTI REPORTS HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEECH AT CSCE

LD221946 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid, April 22 (MTI) -- The Friday plenary session of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was addressed by Ambassador Istvan Varga, leader of the Hungarian delegation.

He expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by the delegations of eight neutral and non-aligned countries to work out a new proposal for the draft final document. Assessing the new draft the leader of the Hungarian delegation stressed that it promotes the continuation of the European security process and the development of a comprehensive cooperation between the participating countries, and proposes to convene a European disarmament conference. Therefore the Hungarian delegation considers the new draft as a basis for the final document of the Madrid conference. At the same time the Hungarian ambassador added that some points of the draft do not reflect sufficiently the position of the socialist countries.

Istvan Varga said that in the present decisive phase of the conference an agreement could be reached provided all participating countries adopted a positive political approach and the delegations acted accordingly. He stressed that in this particularly important phase all efforts should be aimed at reaching an agreement on the final document. The Hungarian delegate condemned attempts to delay the agreement and protract the conference. Laying an emphasis on the joint responsibility of the participating states he said that the acceptance of a balanced and genuine final document and the continuation of the European security process are the common interest of all European peoples and, after all, the interest of all participating states, so all participants are responsible for ensuring that an agreement is reached.

On the international atmosphere surrounding the conference Istvan Varga said that Hungary gives due consideration to the deteriorating international political and economic situation and continues to strive for the preservation and development of its political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations with the West on the basis of the principle of peaceful co-existence.

Hungary continues to stick to the Helsinki Final Act both in its domestic policy, and in the development of its international relations, and bears in mind that the Helsinki principles should remain the norms of interstate relations and that the cooperation of the participating countries should develop in accordance with the recommendations of the Final Act, said Istvan Varga. To preserve the achievements of detente, Hungary strives to strengthen its cooperation with all forces which are ready to act in the interest of the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security and mutually beneficial relations of countries with different social systems.

AWP ORGAN VIEWS NATIONAL QUESTION, KOSOVO

AU231645 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 3, March 83 pp 104-110

[Article by Xhafer Dobrushki (not further identified): "The Complete and Correct Solution of the National Question Can Only Be Attained in the Context of the Victory of the Socialist Revolution"]

[Excerpts] For the Albanian Communist Party, as for all Marxist-Leninist parties, the 1913 decision of the Great Powers which truncated Albania, leaving half the population outside the borders of the national state, was a typical imperialist action, "one of the greatest injustices of this century," as Comrade Enver Hoxha defines it in "The Titoites" (Historical Notes). Kosovo and other Albanian territories were annexed by force to Serbia and then to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. But our party could never accept and refused to accept the Nazi-fascist "solution" to this question. It adhered to the principle that national independence and social emancipation would be achieved by the Albanian people, including the Kosovars and Albanians in other areas of Yugoslavia, only through the struggle against fascism and its servants.

But who was to arouse and lead the Albanians in Kosovo and other areas of Yugoslavia in the antifascist national liberation struggle? Proceeding and judging solely from the interests of the development of the movement in those areas and in Albania, there could be no discussion that the Kosovars and Albanians in other areas of Yugoslavia should rise in struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Albania. But looking at the problem from a wider angle, from the angle of the interests of the antifascist struggle in Yugoslavia, in the Balkans, and in Europe, it was decided to accept the request of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia that the population of Kosovo and other Albanian territories in Yugoslavia should rise in struggle under its leadership, in the belief that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which at the time presented itself and was accepted as a communist party, would apply the principle of self-determination up to secession after the war, as it had proclaimed, which would give the Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia the opportunity to determine their own future.

The position of the Communist Party of Albania in this important, acute and delicate question was inspired solely by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "This is what we thought and this is how we acted," says Comrade Enver Hoxha. "I am convinced that we thought and acted correctly, as mature communists holding a broad view in dealing with delicate problems, as communists who view the cause of their party and of their country in the context of the general cause and who know how to look at the interest of furthering the struggle in their own country, even in the most difficult moments, as being closely linked with the great interest of promoting the struggle for national and social liberation in other countries, too." (Enver Hoxha, "The Titoists," p 76)

And, as is known, the Albanians in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro rose in struggle and, side by side with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, fought heroically against the invaders and internal traitors, whereas the Titoite leadership, standing on anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian positions, as in the old kingdom, denied them the right of self-determination for which they shed their blood and made innumerable sacrifices.

The ideas of Marx and Engels on the national question are still topical. They show the road of liberation to hundreds of millions of people in the world who are currently suffering national oppression.

They are also a sharp and indispensable weapon in the struggle of the proletariat and Marxists-Leninists against modern revisionists, be they Soviet, Yugoslav, Chinese, Eurocommunists and so forth, who have long since and completely adopted social-chauvinistic position.

Yugoslavia, too, has become an arena of bitter national conflicts. The Yugoslav leaders are shouting themselves hoarse that "the national question has been solved correctly in Yugoslavia and in an original way," that "the struggle now is merely to achieve economic equality" and so forth. In fact, intranational relations in the Yugoslav Federation have always developed contrary to the loud promises and declarations of the Titoites. And it could not have been otherwise, since what has been placed at the foundation of these relations was the anti-Marxist line and policy of the LCY on the national question, a line which does not remove the inequalities and national conflicts which have existed in Yugoslavia for a long time, but, on the contrary, nurtures and stimulates the hatreds, quarrels, and inequalities between nations and peoples in all fields, just as in the time of the Great-Serbian kings.

In its entire substance the bourgeois and chauvinistic nationalist line pursued by the LCY in the past and at present and embodied in the so-called self-managed political and social system of "direct democracy" sows the seed and provides more room for the deepening of national inequality. It is precisely the revisionist political line and the exploitive capitalist social system reflecting and defending this line which constitute the fundamental factor making "brotherhood and unity" an empty, lifeless, and nauseating slogan, while the profound and continuous national conflicts constitute a force that is constantly and severely shaking the foundations of the Yugoslav Federation.

RRUGA E PARTISE SCORES PRC 'REVISIONISM'

AU231436 [Editorial Report] Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE No 3 for March 1983 publishes on pp 51-63 an approximately 6,000-word article by Professor Sotir Manushi, entitled "The Marxist Doctrine Has Always Been and Remains Young, Lively and Topical," in the context of the centennial of Karl Marx's death. In his article, which generally underlines the importance of Marx's works, Prof Sotir Manushi also deals with the phenomenon of "revisionism," generally reiterating the AWP's and Enver Hoxha's previous attacks on all forms of "revisionism," including the social democratic brand, Soviet revisionism, Eurocommunism, Titoism and so forth, critically analyzing their various aspects.

In discussing the PRC, he says: "The Chinese revisionists, too, have always held anti-Marxist positions in connection with the class struggle. They currently pretend that it is not the class struggle, but the struggle to promote production that is the main driving force in Chinese society. This is simple demagogy since a bitter class struggle is currently being waged in China between the bourgeoisie, on the one hand, and the proletariat and other working masses, on the other. The Chinese theory of the 'three worlds,' too, preaches international class reconciliation, the extinction of the class struggle on the international plane."

SOFIA MEETING MARKS LENIN ANNIVERSARY 22 APRIL

AU221536 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 22 April begins a live relay of a celebration from the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia devoted to the 113th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

According to the announcer, "party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov" are taking their places in the presidium as the live relay begins. After playing the Bulgarian and the Soviet anthems, the celebration is opened by Andrey Lukanov who makes a few opening remarks on Lenin's historic importance before giving the floor to Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Beginning his speech at 1404 GMT, Mishev emphasizes Lenin's contribution to history and to the "international communist and workers movement." He also speaks on the "victorious ideas of Lenin which are marching throughout the world -- in Asia, Africa, and Latin America." Mishev notes that the ideas of Marx were adopted by Lenin and further developed in the interest of the world proletariat. He continues by describing in detail Lenin's contribution to developing communist ideas and to establishing "the prestige of the CPSU." He further quotes Lenin in saying that the "victory of socialism and of socialist society was impossible without the development of socialist democracy." Mishev then speaks about the achievements of the Soviet Union in developing all modern branches of industry and thus further improving the Soviet people's living standards.

Mishev turns to the importance of Lenin for the development of communism in Bulgaria and particularly for the party's April line which was introduced by Comrade Todor Zhivkov with a "creative approach." He also emphasizes the significance of the 12th BCP Congress decisions on the management of the economy. Mishev goes on to say that all successes achieved by our country are due to the implementation of the Leninist principles in all spheres of life. "These principles are a constant source for Bulgaria's successes."

At this point, Mishev switches to the current military trends in the world and accuses the United States of having an aggressive policy and of preparing for nuclear war by deploying missiles in Western Europe. He praises "the CPSU's peaceful Marxist-Leninist policy," adding that its proposals are aimed at avoiding nuclear war. "The Soviet's peaceful policy," he adds "is supported by all progressive people in the world." The main goal of the present policy is "to not allow any U.S. missiles in Western Europe."

Mishev then emphasizes the peaceful policy of Bulgaria and its desire to establish the Balkans as a nuclear-free zone. "The PRB is always ready to consider any peaceful proposal," he says.

In concluding his speech at 1448 GMT, Misho Mishev again stresses the historic importance of Lenin for mankind. At this point, the announcer says that the live relay has ended. The announcer then says the following persons attended the celebration: "Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhnov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria."

BTA REPORTS FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU231949 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Apr 83

["The Bulgarian Economy in the First Three Months" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- An announcement of the United System Committee for Social Information with the Ministerial Council on the results of the fulfilment of the uniform plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the first three months of 1983, was submitted for publication.

The trimester plan is fulfilled and overfulfilled in the basic indices characterizing efficiency, quality and the growth of the socio-economic development of the country. In comparison with the first three months of 1982 labour efficiency has risen by 5.4 per cent ensuring 80 per cent of the growth in the pure production in the economic organizations.

Over the above given period 924 developments of research and engineering organizations were transferred into practice. 315 products and 237 technologies have been invented and further improved. 227 mechanized and automated conveyor lines started working in industry, while 145 industrial workshops and manufactures were equipped with complex facilities of mechanization and automatization.

The economic organizations and enterprises of industry overfulfilled their production and marketing plans. Production worth almost 9.3 milliard leva was manufactured which is 2.1 per cent more than the one laid down as a task in the plan. In comparison with the first three months of 1982 the amount of production rose by more than 540 million leva. Above-plan productions have been realized of such economically and exportingly important goods as are: electric energy, industrial manipulators, lathes, tractors, railway carriages, various types of mechanical-handling vehicles, cement, fabrics, milk and meat products, etc.

Individual economic organizations and enterprises failed to fulfil their plans for the production of rolled ferrous metals, dry metallurgical coke, aggregate machines, freight lorries, I.C.E. trucks, polyvinyl-chloride, phosphorous fertilizers, chemical fabrics, paper, etc.

1103 million leva were invested in the national economy. More than 74 per cent of the capital investments were injected into material production. The relative proportion of machines and equipment in the total amount of investment is 43.1 per cent.

The building and assembly organizations carried out construction work worth 769.5 million leva, which is 9.1 per cent more than it was in the same period last year. The building programme for particularly important economic projects was overfulfilled by 7.8 per cent, while for some of these projects the overfulfilment is much higher -- the atomic power plant of Kozloduy (fifth and sixth reactors), the petrochemical combine in Burgas, the metallurgical works of "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev", the steel works in the town of Rakovski, the heavy machine-building works in Ruse and Radomir.

In the sphere of agriculture, positive results were achieved in stock-breeding. The number of sheep, pig and poultry in all categories of animal farms is higher than it was a year ago. The manufacture of animal products, too, has risen.

The economic transport organizations transported 7.6 per cent more cargo than they did in the same period of 1982. The postal network was extended with more telegraph and telephone posts.

The average working wage of industrial workers and employees in the economic organizations (excluding the agricultural) rose by 2.4 per cent in comparison with the first three months of 1982. The manufacture of consumer goods has been substantially increased. The population's demands of pork, sausages, electric boilers, automatic washing machines, electric cooking stoves, and some other goods, however, were not fully met.

5437 apartments were completed and handed over to their new owners.

NEW SMOLYAN OKRUG COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ELECTED

AU191427 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Summary] "A session of the Smolyan Okrug People's Council has been held which discussed the work of the Okrug's self-sufficiency systems. Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Dimitrov, chief of the People's Councils and Mass Organizations Department at the BCP Central Committee; and Atanas Atanasov, first secretary of Smolyan Okrug party committee, attended this session." Atanas Atanasov was relieved of his post as chairman of the Smolyan Okrug People's Council because of his election as first secretary of the Smolyan Okrug. "Asen Yankov was elected chairman of Smolyan Okrug People's Council Executive Committee."

SAWPY, FATHERLAND FRONT MAY UPGRADE RELATIONS

LD221823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Development of relations between the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria may be raised to a higher level. This was stated by President of the SAWPY Federal Conference Marin Cetinic during talks in Sofia with Fatherland Front National Council Chairman Pencho Kubadinski. Cetanic ended his five-day visit to Bulgaria on Friday.

Kubadinski said his closing talks with Cetinic were a "major step" towards the further development of relations and cooperation between the two mass organisations.

Sources here say the Cetinic visit will further cooperation between the two organisations and also enhance the very good relations between neighbouring Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

TOURISM PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU211811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov has received Sergey Nikitin, chief of the Main Administration for International Tourism at the Soviet Council of Ministers. Talks on further developing and expanding cooperation in tourism were held. A protocol on tourist exchange between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the period up to 1985 was later signed in Sofia. The protocol provides for improving and expanding tourist programs and expanding tourist projects. The protocol was signed by Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the State Committee for Tourism, and Sergey Nikitin.

FURTHER ON EVENTS DURING CHNOUPEK TRIP TO JAPANMeeting With Nakasone

LD231012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Japan -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, received Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister for foreign affairs, today at the conclusion of his official visit to Japan. In their talk, Yasuhiro Nakasone said that the Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit is an expression both of the two countries' lively political dialogue and of their interest in the constructive development of this dialogue. He also urged further expansion of the two countries' economic cooperation. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Yasuhiro Nakasone underlined in their discussion the necessity of averting the danger of nuclear war, of maintaining world peace, and of reviving the means for detente. Minister Chnoupek informed the Japanese premier about Czechoslovakia's activity in implementing the peace initiative of the January session of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee and of the recent meeting these countries' foreign minister held in Prague.

Talks With Inayama; Reception

LD222058 Prague CTK in English 1845 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Japan, met here Friday with Ajoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japanese [words indistinct] Economic Organizations (Keidanren). They exchanged views on further development of Czechoslovak-Japan relations concerning especially economic cooperation, including their cooperation on third markets. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Japan Gustav Smid gave a reception here at the end [words indistinct] visit. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other political and public officials were present at the reception.

URBAN OPENS BRNO INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

LD202039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Bohumil Urban, head of a federal government delegation and minister of foreign trade, opened the 14th international trade fair of consumer goods in Brno today. Participating are almost 800 exhibitors from 36 countries. Opening the trade fair, Bohumil Urban said that the quantity and quality of our exhibits and those of foreign producers confirm that consumer goods belong among the most important commodities of our foreign trade. The success of our products is based on long years of expert knowledge and craft of entire generations of workers, masters, designers, and artists; on high-quality materials and precise craftsmanship. He stressed that apart from traditional consumer products, this year we will be able to note our progress in consumer electronics, and to make comparisons with competing products. He further said that it is an important task for our foreign trade -- particularly today when stagnation and a fall in demand is beginning to show on consumer goods markets in West Europe -- to promote increasingly better quality, to shorten delivery deadlines, and to satisfy more readily the needs of foreign customers.

Cuban, Belorussian Delegations

LD211658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A Cuban CP Central Committee delegation visited the 14th international consumer goods fair in Brno today. The delegation was headed by Lionel Soto, member of the Cuban CP Central Committee Secretariat. Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied the guests.

A delegation from the Belorussian SSR, led by Stanislaw Pilotovich, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also visited the fair today.

Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations concluded their first contracts at the Brno international consumer goods fair. For example, we shall import various leather and artificial leather products from Hungary.

USSR, PPR, GDR Officials

LD222346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] The International Trade Fair of consumer goods in Brno was visited today by CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra; Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and other guests.

Also at Brno fair today, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban met a Soviet delegation headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Gordeyev and Deputy Trade Minister Ivan Davydov. They discussed the exchange of goods for 1983 and finalized some aspects of that exchange.

Bohumil Urban also discussed the broadening of trade exchange with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dieter Lemke, the GDR deputy minister of foreign trade.

CUBAN CP SECRETARY MEETS WITH JAKES, LENART

LD221626 Prague CTK in English 1337 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat.

Lionel Soto is heading a delegation of the party Central Committee which arrived on a working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee on April 18. On the same day the delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Milos Jakes who also accompanied it to Gustav Husak on Friday.

Tasks of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and Cuba and fulfilment of the conclusions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party congress and the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba dominated Friday's cordial and comradely talks. Also discussed were questions of the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. The results of economic and scientific technological cooperation were highly appreciated and the possibilities of its further promotion were considered.

The party representatives emphasized the importance of intensification of the socialist economic integration in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the importance of unity and joint action of countries of the socialist community in the struggle for lasting peace, security and freedom of nations.

Talks in Bratislava

LD222325 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. They discussed the implementation of the socioeconomic policy of the CPCZ after the 16th party congress and the CPSL congress; particularly issues of improving work quality, application of scientific research, and ensuring the effectivity of the production.

COLOTKA PARTY-GOVERNMENT GROUP OFF TO KABUL

LD251018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal vice premier and Slovak premier, left for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic, to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the national and democratic revolution. The delegation was seen off by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other party and state representatives.

POLEDNIK LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE 24 APRIL

LD241944 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Prague -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, left here for Mozambique Sunday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo). The delegation will take part in the fourth congress of the Frelimo party.

HUSAK, LEADERS ATTEND LENIN BIRTHDAY RALLIES

LD212022 Prague CTK in English 1942 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Prague -- "The class essence of socialism is interest in life and work in peace. It was V.I. Lenin who analysed the new situation created by the Great October Socialist Revolution and explained on this basis the inevitability of safeguarding peace for the defence and development of the socialist revolution," Mikulas Beno said here Thursday.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, was speaking in a ceremony commemorating the 113th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, also attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

The guests included Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin and representatives of other socialist countries' embassies in Czechoslovakia.

Beno Speech at Prague Rally

LD212058 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text of speech by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at rally in Prague 21 April -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and President, esteemed comrades: We have gathered here to pay tribute and respects to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the genius of the proletarian revolution and scientific thinking, founder of the CPSU and the first socialist state in the world, and respected leader of the international proletariat whose 113th birthday anniversary we commemorate. There is no place on earth where progressive people do not pronounce the name of Lenin with the deepest esteem and gratitude for his lifelong work that has been so significantly connected with the historical watershed in the history of mankind. The victorious October Revolution meant the beginning of the genuine liberation of the working class and the broad masses of the working people from exploitation and from all forms of social and national oppression. It gave all mankind the long-term prospect of life in a new and just society.

In the present stage, which brings new features in the development of real socialism and in the entire international-political development, we turn to the bequest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin more than ever. In it we find the solution and fundamental answers to the important and topical questions of social development. Even today, Leninism arms our working people, the communist, workers, and national-liberation movements with the scientifically-based revolutionary perspective of victorious progress in the struggle for social progress and a peaceful life. In the person of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- politician, revolutionary, and organizer of people's masses -- the proletariat found a leader and consistent follower of the work of Marx and Engels. In a creative way he applied their scientific teaching to the new realities of social development, developed it through analysis of the topical questions of revolutionary processes, and enriched and elevated Marxism to a new and higher stage.

Right now, as the entire progressive world recalls the life jubilee of the founder of the great scientific world outlook of the working class, Karl Marx, the ideological unity of Marxism-Leninism -- which is based on the shared platform of the dialectic and materialistic scientific method and its revolutionary attitude toward questions of social development -- is being fully confirmed again. In assessing the fulfillment of the bequests and teachings of Kar Marx, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that Leninism is the Marxism of the stage of imperialism, proletarian revolutions and disintegration of colonial systems, the stage of mankind's progress from capitalism to socialism. Marxism without Leninism would be impossible in the present stage.

The Leninist teaching on the determining laws of the development of the imperialist stage of capitalism and the preparation and concretization of the theory of the socialist revolution, has become an invaluable contribution to the struggle of revolutionaries of all countries.

The entire communist and workers' movement owes Lenin thanks for theoretically developing and practically confirming the correctness of the conclusions of Marx and Engels on the inevitability of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat as a new type of state of the victorious working class, a necessary prerequisite for defending its power and a starting point for the construction of socialism.

The Leninist teaching about the class allies of the proletariat, the struggle for democracy and socialism, and the inseparable unity of social and national liberation has been fully confirmed by historical developments during past decades. The peak of Lenin's theoretical and practical activity was reached with the definition of the concept of the construction of socialism and communism, which is no longer just a mere idea but finds expression in real socialism and in the existence and progress of the socialist community -- the leading force of progress of our time.

Lenin's historical merit for the revolutionary movement is his working out of the ideological and political foundations for a truly revolutionary party of the working class and its organizational principles. He created a new type of proletarian party. He proved that only a party equipped with the most advanced theory, ideologically and organizationally firmly united, built on the basis of democratic centralism and connected with the masses is capable of leading the working class to the victory of the socialist revolution. The party of the Bolsheviks became such a party. It was formed 80 years ago, and strengthened during the struggle with revisionism and opportunism. It led the proletariat of Russia toward the victorious October Revolution.

Advanced socialism in the USSR and its further all-round improvement embody the broadest implementation and further creative development of Leninist theoretical conclusions and of plans for constructing the new society. The experiences of the CPSU -- the most advanced component of the international revolutionary and workers movement -- represent an inexhaustible well of knowledge and teaching for us. On the occasion of today's anniversary, we again praise with admiration and joy all that the Soviet people have achieved under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU, the tests and obstacles they have overcome, their sacrifices in the interest of socialism and peace, and their successes in all spheres of life. It is indeed a great achievement and a struggle which sets a great example for mankind.

We live in an epoch where a society of free labor exists and is developing in one part of the world which aims to increasingly develop the implementation of the ideas of socialism, whereas in the other part of the world there is the old world of reckless exploitation, oppression, and violence, a world dying and doomed to die. It is the characteristic feature of the current epoch that the decisive moving force of social progress, in its position toward society and its material production, is the working class. Its historical position is being implemented more and more forcefully in a sharp class struggle for the basic vital interests of the working people, against the rule of the monopolies, for social progress and for life in peace.

In the socialist countries, the working class, hand in hand with the cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia, is the true ruler and manager. Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed many times that the most significant role of the Communist Party as a political vanguard of the working class is to unite scientific socialism with the mass workers' movement, to imbue it with socialist ideals, to develop the revolutionary energy of the working masses. These ideas maintain their topicality and importance even today.

For Lenin the revolutionary theory had its meaning in that it was helping revolutionary practice to transform the world. This is where the strength of Marxism-Leninism lies. By mastering it, the communist parties acquire the ability to discover the regularities of social development and to influence it. That is why Lenin was so principled and firm in his criticism of every deviation from the scientific world outlook, of every attempt of the revisionists to strip it of its class content and revolutionary essence as well as of opportunism in practice. The lessons, also learned by our party in its struggle with rightwing opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces, univocally prove that any deviation from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism leads to wars and grave mistakes, harms the vital interests of the working class and the other working people, and threatens the very essence and existence of socialism.

Comrades, our Communist Party, in the spirit of the Leninist heritage, is honorably fulfilling its mission as the leading political force of society, the vanguard of the working class and all the working people.

The revolutionary struggles of our party and people, and the results of the work in socialist construction achieved during past decades are a further testimony that the Leninist teaching about the paths of transition to socialism is generally valid, is alive and developing continuously, and is being enriched by practice.

The 35 years that have passed since Victorious February have verified in practice the general validity, correctness, and truthfulness of these values which became -- as Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president, recently stressed -- the foundation stones of our socialist present. The working people of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party have successfully put into practice the general line of building socialism set by the ninth party congress. In firm alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we have achieved truly revolutionary transformations in this historically short period in all areas of material and spiritual life, in deepening socialist democracy, in strengthening and developing our socialist state, and improving the entire political system of society. We have built an enormous material and technological base in our socialist country.

The successful tackling of great tasks of socialist construction is the result of liberated labor. It embodies in itself the effort and enthusiasm of millions of working people, both Communists and those without party affiliation.

The tide of life today is extraordinarily dynamic. As soon as tasks are solved and mastered, new ones immediately emerge. They are no less revolutionary and often they are far more complicated than the previous tasks. The topicality of Lenin's legacy in tackling the basic tasks of socialist construction in the present conditions lies, above all, in realizing the possibilities offered by socialism, in utilizing and further developing its creative forces, its material, social, and spiritual resources. The path toward this is the consistent application of the Leninist art of analyzing the character and specific features of every historical stage, of taking into account specific conditions of the given historical stage, of taking into specific conditions of the given period, of realistically and critically examining the results attained and on this basis finding and implementing correct, scientifically based solutions and methods of directing socialist construction.

These Leninist conclusions and approaches form the substance and basis of our party policy. They have found their expression in the program line of building an advanced socialist society which was worked out at the 14th CPCZ Congress and further developed at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses.

Comrades! Socialism by its class substance is interested inherently in living and working in peace. It has always been and is also today the main pillar of peace and progress in the world. The very first decree of the young Soviet Government, the decree on peace, became an example of the principled attitude of communists toward securing a peaceful future for the working people. It was Lenin himself who, on the basis of an analysis of the new situation created by the October Socialist Revolution, presented arguments in favor of securing peace as an essential condition for the defense and development of socialist revolution and worked out fundamental principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The turn towards international relaxation and changes in the world connected with it such as the curbing of the sphere of imperialist domination, the strengthening of the positions of real socialism, the growth of the national-liberation movement, and the growth of the influence of communist parties in the countries dominated by capital have provoked furious opposition from imperialist reaction. The aggressive actions unleashed in the world particularly by the Reagan administration are accompanied by attempts to reverse historical development. The danger of the policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism is multiplied by the deepening general crisis of the entire capitalist system. It is increased by the escalating arms buildup and by attempts to weaken, through economic and political pressure, the influence of socialism on world developments.

It is not by chance that the aggressive policy of the military-industrial complex of the United States and its imperialist allies is being combined with apparent attempts to intervene grossly in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. The United States has been doing everything possible lately to halt and thwart the processes aimed at international relaxation and to liquidate its results, especially in Europe. Their modern crusade against socialism and all progressive and peace movements is a concentrated manifestation of the ideology and policy of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism. Serving toward this end are various attempts to ascribe equal responsibility for the growth of tension to the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. They are fabrications by the anticommunist bourgeois propaganda which wants to misinform public opinion and bring about a split in the growing movement of the defenders of peace.

Anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria pursues but one goal: to clear the way toward transforming Europe from a continent of peace and peaceful cooperation into an area of confrontation and into a future battlefield and the place of a nuclear conflict. This is being pursued by Washington through its preparations to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe which will upset the existing strategic balance. However, it would be a mistake to give in to pessimism and scepticism.

The process of detente and the balance of power in the world which has come into being in the last decades have become a realistic platform for averting the danger of war. Together with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries we shall withstand all attempts to change this balance in the interest of the aggressive forces of imperialism. In line with the Leninist traditions it is the world of socialism led by the

Soviet Union which, through its constructive peace initiative recently expressed by Comrades Andropov and Gromyko, tirelessly strives for a firm and lasting peace and equal security for all nations. Through its concrete deeds it confirms that the most important task faced by all as a fateful question of mankind is to preserve and strengthen peace.

With the utmost responsibility and according to Leninist principles, the questions of strengthening peace and international security were repeatedly dealt with by the highest representatives of the socialist countries at this year's session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in January. The Political Declaration adopted at this session was another peace appeal of the socialist countries. In particular, the proposal for concluding a treaty on the nonuse of military power and for the preservation of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries has met with a broad and positive response among the peace-loving progressive forces in the world.

We have never said that we have a monopoly on the struggle for peace. We believe that all progressive people wish for a peaceful life and that it is their affair. The forces of a broad social and political spectrum are joining in one stream in the movement struggling for the noble cause of peace. An increasingly important role in this struggle is being played by the Nonaligned Movement as was confirmed by the recent Delhi conference where an anti-imperialist orientation clearly asserted itself.

The growing antiwar movement in the capitalist world, represented by numerous actions of the popular masses and by the peace actions of political parties and other organizations, has become such a significant element and assumed such proportions that it cannot be ignored even by the most rabid enemies of peace. It is exerting an ever greater influence on the attitudes of the individual states, governments, and parliaments.

The visionary words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who said that peace cannot be imposed from above but must be fought for from below, have thus been fulfilled. These words of Lenin remain even now a serious appeal and stimulus to all participants in the world antiwar front. At the moment they are more topical than ever before and we believe that their influence will be fully felt also at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

Comrades, in light of the experiences gained in the construction of socialism, the idea of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that the invincibility of the working class and its political vanguard lies in the ideological unity of the revolutionary party and masses based on the party program and in the implementation of this unity through the practical activity of the people asserts itself with ever greater momentum and topicality. Life has taught us repeatedly the deep truth of the Leninist principle that once the correct program has been laid down, then everything depends on the organization of cadres and on consistent checking.

Our party is concentrating all its activity on fulfilling the line set by the 16th congress. Proceeding from the Leninist idea that economics forms the principal content of politics, it has put the program for economic and social development to the center of attention. It directs the organizational and educational work of communists toward implementing it by increasing the effectiveness of the entire political system and the working people's activity.

Lenin understood socialist revolution in the broadest sense of the word, as not taking over political power, for he linked it with the mastering of the complex, historic role of carrying out revolutionary economic transformations. In the spirit of this legacy, the core of our endeavor is formed by the revolutionary task of today which is to achieve a high degree of effectiveness, quality, and performance of our entire economy and to direct it on the path of intensive development.

The raising of the social productivity of labor, to quote Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is, after all, the most important and main task if the new social system is to triumph. There exists no other way, no other alternative in securing a successful and dynamic development for the national economy and the entire society, in ensuring the satisfaction of the ever-growing requirements of people and the all-round development of man. The program for building an advanced socialist society is based on fully utilizing the intensive factors of economic growth. Sciences and the comprehensive application of scientific and technological progress are of key importance to it.

Socialism, Lenin stressed more than 60 years ago, is unthinkable without technology based on the very latest scientific discoveries. The experiences of the socialist countries in the practice of building socialism have demonstrated that combining the advantages of socialism and scientific and technological revolution, and utilizing sciences in the interest of society and all working people, springs from the very revolutionary foundation of the socialist social system.

The systematic and broadest possible application of scientific and technological progress demands -- as Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee, stressed at the seventh session of the party's Central Committee -- that this struggle become the axis of entire management, planning, organizational, and educational activity by the party, state, economic, and social organizations.

The intensification of the national economy exceeds more and more the framework of the possibilities of the socialist countries' national economies. It calls for the active participation and broad integration of our country in the international socialist division of labor. We attach special significance to further intensifying the all-round economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Modern demands increase the necessity of making more resolute progress in this sphere, or making use of all possibilities and sources in the interest of developing each fraternal country and of strengthening the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

We expect that the summit conference of the CEMA member countries, now being prepared, will make an important contribution toward this.

The struggle to place the national economy on the road of intensive development places a large number of practical and theoretical problems before us. This occurs not merely in the economic sphere. Their solution requires that the quality of all work be continually improved, that more effective approaches be sought and that more perfect forms and methods of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work be applied. It calls for more ready generalization and utilization of good examples and experiences. Shortcomings and obstacles must be tackled more consistently. We have to carry all of this through more resolutely, as the party's Central Committee stressed on more than one occasion, as an inseparable part of perfecting the style of party, state, and economic activity, and the work of leading cadres in all sectors. This is an important guarantee for transforming party conclusions and resolutions into reality.

Comrades, we are waging the struggle in very demanding and complicated conditions to implement the program of the 16th congress. The overall economic development is in harmony with the basic aims of the plan and it has been possible to maintain the current level of the living standards of our people.

The Central Committee, aside from the realistic and critical assessments of the results achieved, openly points to the shortcomings and weak points in our work and to the inevitability of using all our possibilities and reserves much better. It is necessary to influence all the sections of social life more resolutely so that the economic political strategy will better permeate the consciousness and activities of the people, above all in managerial practices.

In all these aspects the level of activity, morality, socialist discipline is more and more important. We must see to it that the Leninist requirements for strict control, organization and order may become a matter of course in all spheres. Let us remind ourselves of the emphasis Lenin put on voluntary, conscious, iron discipline. The managing work and control, as well as effective ideological and educational influence, must be directed toward this so that the working class profoundly understand the tasks of the socialist construction in their internal and foreign political connections. The education of the people toward firm ideological conviction, creative relationship toward work, constant developments and better use of abilities, qualifications, and experience of the workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia are the most significant tasks of the party and state organs and organizations, economic and scientific spheres as well as of social organizations.

Our Communist Party is in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the program guideline for building advanced socialism. By virtue of its vanguard position, authority, and trust of the broad masses of the working people, it represents a firm guarantee for the lasting development of our society and a happy life for our people. The Central Committee and its organs are working out the guideline of the congress step by step and are involved in its gradual implementation. They are tackling problems and implementing decisive tasks in the spheres of politics, the economy, ideology, and foreign relations.

The implementation of the congress guideline, above all in the sphere of party economic policy in accordance with the conclusions of the seventh session of the party's Central Committee, has become the main topic of the deliberations of the annual member meetings and party conferences. During their progress, a Leninist spirit of high demands and creativity was apparent as well as the determination of Communists together with all the working people to cope successfully with the basic tasks of the development of our socialist society. Our vanguard mission in the struggle for social progress binds us to consistently deepen the leading role of the party in society, to constantly strengthen its ideological and organizational unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We must always bear in mind that to implement the policy of the party in the current more demanding conditions requires a conscious effort to combine implementation of everyday tasks with the most important issues of the strategic line.

The Leninist conclusion that a true communist is the one who actively implements the party line, the one who not only proclaims communist principles but sets an example of adherence to them in everyday life, is becoming increasingly valid. As Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed many times, the main source of revolutionary optimism and strength of the party lies in its firm unity with the people. In this lies the most reliable guarantee for the correct line to become the issue concerning broad working masses and to be transformed into practical actions.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed-guests, the present and future of mankind are unthinkable without Leninism. Its correctness, scientific truth and internationalist validity have been confirmed by the historical victories of the international revolutionary workers' movement and by the successful development of the world socialist community.

The 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is more than just a celebration of a great thinker and revolutionary, of a man who devoted all his skills and abilities to the well-being of the working people. It urges us to mobilize all our forces and means to fulfill his bequest and to activate the party and all of society for the further successful construction of an advanced socialist society. To work in a Leninist way means to approach tasks consistently and responsibly, to be intolerant of shortcomings, and support everything new and progressive that multiplies the strength of our society. This is the expression of a truly revolutionary attitude even now and it is the expression of responsibility for the party and for the further development of socialism.

We are proud that our Communist Party and our socialist state, the joint home of the Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities, also belong to the revolutionary stream of the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world. We are a firm part of the international communist movement and we make an active contribution to the world struggle for social progress. We shall continue to draw strength from the energy and creative activity of our working people, from the firm unity and actions of our party and from the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. We shall make an active contribution to the homogeneity and growing strength of the powerful world community of the socialist countries.

Loyal to the bequest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin we shall tirelessly fight to fulfill the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and for socialism and peace! [applause]

Lenart, Colotka in Bratislava

LD212338 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpt] A festive meeting of the working people and youth of the Slovak capital city and the West Slovak region was held in Bratislava today to mark the 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The participants recalled the revolutionary legacy of the leading representative of the international communist and workers' movement, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, and singled out the lasting validity of his scientific teaching for building our advanced socialist society.

The highest party and government representatives of the Slovak SR, Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, and other guests took their places of honor in the Slovak national theater. Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, representatives of the Soviet Army and the heads of other consulates of the socialist countries in Bratislava were also present.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOY TO FRG

LD210155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Dusan Spacil, the newly nominated Czechoslovak ambassador to the FRG, in connection with the beginning of his tour of duty.

APPEAL FOR 1 MAY DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

AU221636 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr p 1

[Text] Berliners!

The 1st of May in Karl Marx Year 1983 is marked by the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Participate in the militant demonstration on 1 May at 0900 in the Karl Marx Allee!

Speaker: Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee

Long live the military day of the international workers class!

Citizens of Berlin! Decorate houses and enterprises! We demonstrate:

- for peace and socialism!
- for the strengthening of the GDR and high performance growth to implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy!
- for Soviet disarmament and peace proposals! for a nuclear-free zone in Europe! against the imperialist intensified armament and confrontation policy of NATO!
- for active solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces!

FDGB, Berlin Bezirk Executive Committee
SED, Berlin Bezirk leadership
GDR National Front, Berlin Bezirk Committee

WERNER FELFE ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS PLANS

LD230330 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1630 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Today, the 6th Congress of the Agricultural Society of the GDR opened in Magdeburg. Through 24 April about 550 delegates will discuss the application of scientific-technical progress in the agricultural, fodder, and forestry industries in order to increase the performance and further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Rudi Wangermeier reports from Magdeburg:

The main goal of society is to ensure that the economic aim of producing more than 10 million tons a year of grain is realized more efficiently. Equally important is the production of meat, totaling 2.4 million tons a year. The further intensification of crop and livestock production is the main testing ground for more than 55,000 college and vocational training graduates. Since the 5th congress, 12,000 new members have been won for this task for the welfare of our society. Greater efficiency in practical work has been attained by the 2,673 enterprise groups; which have doubled during the past few years. It is also noteworthy that the society can boast a wide range of activities on an international level. More than 2,000 foreign researchers, livestock breeders, and other specialists attended the international seminars in our country's bezirke and 5 delegations from socialist fraternal countries are taking part in this congress. Researchers and workers in the practical field from all over the republic took the platform and their wealth of ideas were particularly praised by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In his speech, he said:

[Begin Felfe recording] Proceeding from the economic strategy decided on at the 10th SED Congress, the main task in the future is to produce more, better and more cheaply. This also involves a consistent struggle to continue replacing fodder imports. In the global class struggle with imperialism, this task is extremely important. I therefore fully agree with the assessment made by the president of the society, Professor Breunig, that everything must be done to meet the fodder requirements of the large livestock reserves -- which are in line with the plan -- with our own fodder supplies.

In this connection, Comrade Erich Honecker made a very apt statement in his concluding speech at the 12th farming congress of the GDR -- that the eighties bring fundamentally new demands for the intensification of production. He said that the task is to utilize existing resources more effectively also in agriculture -- the soil, existing technical equipment and buildings, the facilities for fertilization and pest control, and the considerable resources. We have great scientific potential at our disposal to solve these tasks effectively. We can also depend on the high level of qualifications of our agricultural cooperative workers and management, on considerable material-technical resources, and the development of socialist production relations in agriculture. It is decisive to use all of these in an increasingly effective manner. We need the good ideas, knowledge, and experience and the active contribution of the many thousands of specialists, cooperative farmers, and workers. In order to meet the present demands, a firm political stance and more progress in developing yields of performance in crop and livestock production, as well as higher work efficiency, is needed in all spheres.

As you know, scientific-technical progress can only be achieved through the active contribution of workers; only through their work can its economic and social effectiveness be raised. The dynamic growth that we need in the future can also only be raised to a higher level through the further deepening of intensification and, above all, the organic combination of the scientific-technical revolution and the advantages of socialism, [end recording]

JAROWINSKY MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN MINISTER

AU221022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin [ADN] -- On Tuesday Werner Jarowinsky, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, met for a friendly talk with Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Werner Jarowinsky briefed the Hungarian guest on the topical tasks after the fifth meeting of the Central Committee, on experiences and results of the purposeful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The partners also agreed in praising the positive development of the cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the field of domestic trade. They particularly stressed the initiatives to systematically increase the production and supply of consumer goods, the further development of the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries, as well as the further expansion of the close cooperation between the domestic trade organs in the scientific-technological sector and in rationalization.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of fraternal affinity, was attended by Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, and Gerhard Briksa, GDR minister of trade and supply.

NEPSZABADSAG CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

AU221244 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Apr 83 p 3

["Communique on Yasir 'Arafat's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid an official, friendly visit to our country, as head of a delegation, 19-20 April.

Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had talks with Yasir 'Arafat. At the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity, they exchanged views on topical international issues, with particular regard to the latest developments of the Middle East crisis, and they reviewed possibilities for developing Hungarian-Palestinian relations.

They concluded with concern that endeavors of extremist imperialist circles to intensify the arms race, obtain military superiority, and intensify confrontation with the socialist countries, which gravely endanger world peace and security, continue to affect the world situation unfavorably; at the same time, forces acting for peace and for halting armament are intensifying their activity throughout the world. They noted that retaining the achievements of detente and continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence constitute a common cause of vital interest of all mankind. They assured the African, Asian, and Latin American peoples and liberation movements struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces and for social progress of their solidarity.

They expressed their concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, the direct reason for which is the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, which is supported by U.S. imperialist circles. They condemned the armed attack against Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people, whose unconcealed objective is to destroy the Palestinian Liberation Organization and prevent the Palestinians from asserting their legitimate rights. They demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, restoration of the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial unity, and a guarantee of the security of the inhabitants of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. They called attention to the danger of additional Israeli provocations against Syria, the PLO, and patriotic Lebanese forces.

They stressed the need for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis as soon as possible. An indispensable prerequisite for that is a complete withdrawal of the Israeli Army from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and ensuring the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate, inalienable, and national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to found their independent state. In this connection, they welcomed the Arab plan adopted at the Fes conference and the Soviet proposal for a solution related to it, and were in support of convening an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO. They condemned separate-path negotiations that disregard the Palestinian Arab people's rights and interests. They deemed as important the consolidation of the Arab countries' unity and their concerted action to thwart the anti-Arab imperialist plans and repulse aggressive Israeli endeavors. They stressed that the alliance between the PLO and other forces of the Arab national liberation movement and the socialist countries should be further strengthened.

The Hungarian leaders condemned the Israel aggression against the Palestinian people and the crimes committed against them at the Lebanese refugee camps. They paid tribute to the steadfastness of the PLO and expressed the solidarity and support of the government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

They reaffirmed that the Palestinian Arab people can continue to rely on the solidarity of the Hungarian working people in the struggle for their true cause. They welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council's sixth Algiers session.

Yasir 'Arafat, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Arab people as a whole, thanked the Hungarian Government and people for supporting their struggle. He highly valued the Hungarian party's and government's consistent principled policy on the Middle East issue. He provided information on the resolution of the Palestinian National Council concerning the confederation, to be established on a voluntary basis, of an independent Palestinian state and Jordan, which the Hungarian partners received with understanding.

Both sides spoke with appreciation of the multifaceted and fruitful relationship between the Hungarian and the Palestinian Arab peoples, which serve well the good of both peoples and the progressive forces of the world alike. They reaffirmed their intention further to expand and intensify their cooperation.

Budapest TV Interviews 'Arafat

For the Budapest Domestic Television Service interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, broadcast at 1905 GMT on 21 April, see the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 22 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

PUJA VIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD232007 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest (CETEKA) -- NATO wants to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles. The so-called "zero option" proposed by U.S. President Reagan is also to serve this aim, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja said today in an article in the paper NEPSZABADSAG.

Those politicians of the NATO countries who threaten with the deployment of U.S. missiles on their territories this autumn should know that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have never yielded to any pressure and will not adopt any agreement without observing the principles of equal security, Frigyes Puja stressed.

The NATO leading representatives must be aware that the situation in Europe will depend on their decision in the next months. They should react in a more constructive way to peace proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries, especially to the proposal to sign a treaty of mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw treaty and NATO.

Protests against the attempts of the imperialist circles are growing also in various strata of the capitalist society. Special attention requires especially the increased influence of the movement against nuclear armament in many countries of Western Europe and North America.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU221626 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 83 p 1

["1 May 1983 Slogans of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

- [Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live 1 May!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism!
4. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm support of peace and progress!
5. Long live the indissoluble friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet people!
6. Let the unity of the peoples building socialism strengthen!
7. Long live socialism and peace!
8. Peace and security for the world!
9. For curbing the arms race and/or disarmament with the collaboration of the peace-loving forces of the world!
10. Long live the internationalist solidarity of the communist and workers parties!
11. We support the just struggle of the peoples struggle for their liberty and independence!
12. Forward for the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress!
13. Long live the indissoluble unity of our party and our people!
14. In national unity for a socialist Hungary!
15. Forward for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plan for the people's economy!
16. We greet the socialist brigades and working people in the vanguard of work!
17. Long live the MSZMP!
18. Long live and strengthen our beloved fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic!

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES INCREASING EXPORTS

LD221149 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- This year it is a priority of Hungarian consumer cooperatives to further boost export. Last year they exported farm produce, food and goods made of wood with a total value of 10,000 million forints. This year a 6 to 7 percent rise is planned. In the main the cooperatives' 8 foreign trade companies are responsible for export. Other forms of trade include barter between department stores of cities and towns in border zones and the exchange of goods with cooperatives abroad.

In Hungary the 279 consumer cooperative have a total membership of 3.3 million, and are mainly involved in the detail trade, food processing and manufacture, the purchase of produce from household farms, home building, and export. Annual turnover is 140,000 million forints. Last year the value of export exceeded the target by 600 million forints because of effective market research, the fostering of good business relations and the introduction of new goods. The most successful exports are fresh and deep-frozen vegetables and fruit, rabbit, poultry, goose, partridge, pheasant and wild goose, honey, medicinal herbs, tinned food, goods made of wood, and garden furniture. Fresh vegetable export is worth 1,300 million forints with 46 per cent purchased by the FRG, 14 per cent by the Scandinavian countries and 10 per cent by Switzerland and Austria. The majority of the produce is grown on household farms. "Mavadb cooperative foreign trade enterprise which exports live and shot game and game meat worth 1,100 million forints a year, mainly purchases from consumer cooperatives. Last year's export included 761 tons of shot boar, 52,000 live pheasants, 12,000 live partridge and 1,266 tons of snail, with Italy, the FRG and France the most important buyers.

As prices of fresh vegetables and fruit are to be lower, the 110 consumer cooperatives involved in export consider the maintenance of quality a priority. Last year "Hungaronectar" exported 15,000 tons of quality acacia honey, and as demand is increasing, the company plans to increase export by 20 percent. Propolis, a by-product of bee-keeping, is also to be exported.

The "Herbaria" foreign trade company which exports herb tea blended and in sachets, hair tonics, banfi lotion and shampoo to the FRG, the Netherlands and Syria has increased purchase prices because of increase in demand for medicinal plants.

"Hungarocoop" exports garden furniture and goods made of wood for 150 million forints a year to West European countries, and has signed a contract with "Adidas" on sales of 1.5 million pairs of summer sports shoes. "Fotk," a foreign trade company for farm produce, is to start export of sheep, millet, mustard-seed, broomcorn and broomcorn seed.

"Hungarofruct" foreign trade company plans to purchase and export Chinese cabbage, horse radish, elderberry, sloe and a mushroom variety. In February 1982 Skala-Coop joint cooperative enterprise and its British and Saudi Arabian partners formed a new enterprise, Skala-Arab Trade Promotion Ltd., to promote the export of consumer goods to Arab countries.

Consumer cooperatives directly exchange goods with cooperatives abroad and last year barter with socialist countries was worth 2,000 million forints. It is considered that barter improves domestic goods supply and enables sellers to become acquainted with consumer requirements. In the mid-1970's there were 10 to 15 barter deals a year, but this year foresees 55 with an expected turnover of 550 million forints. Barter between cooperative units is considered an important factor in boosting the country's export.

The exchange of goods between department stores in the border zones is to expand by 10 percent, the country's largest consumer cooperative in Gyor, plans to expand cooperation with cooperatives in Austria, and the National Federation of Consumer Cooperatives has started talks with Finland, Italy, Canada and Kuwait. Recently Japanese cooperatives indicated readiness to buy tins of fruit in exchange for technical goods.

BUDAPEST PRESS ON DEATH OF WRITER ILLYES

AU221116 [Editorial Report] The 16 April issues of the Budapest dailies NEPSZABADSAG, MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, and NEPSZAVA carry identically worded announcements of the death of Gyula Illyes by the PPF National Council, the Ministry of Culture and Education, and the Hungarian Writers' Association, calling it "an irreparable loss" to Hungarian culture.

The papers also carry obituaries with pictures and drawings and, in MAGYAR NEMZET, poems on and by Illyes, and articles on his life, works, and literary achievements. MAGYAR NEMZET devotes an entire page to Illyes, including a Peter Ruffy obituary.

All articles positively appraise Illyes' style, originality, and other literary attributes and deal at length with many of his works, also giving details about his life and career.

At the same time, NEPSZABADSAG is the only paper that mildly criticizes Illyes by saying that "we have had disputes with him, there have been things he saw differently." At a later point the same paper also notes that "the best of his life's work constitutes an unquestionable part of our socialist culture and socialist literature and is of universal value."

WARSAW MAY DAY COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR UNITY

LD232212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The social committee for May Day celebrations in Warsaw today made an appeal to the inhabitants of the capital and the voivodship in which they recall that Poles, particularly, know well the price of peace. This applies especially to the older generation whose life is linked with the struggle of the proletariat; who, in the resistance movement and on all the fronts of World War II, fought a bloody fight against the Nazis and afterward lifted Warsaw up out of the ruins and rubble and built a socialist homeland.

Disturbed at the increase in international tension, we renew the appeal for peace, the proclamation reads. The times demand civic involvement of all of us in the effective solution of Polish affairs. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has confirmed that there are more matters uniting us than dividing us. May this truth be manifested in the May Day parade in 1983, the proclamation reads.

Underground Rallies Will Fail

LD232309 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2035 GMT 23 Apr 83

[By PAP journalist: "They Do Not Draw Conclusions From History"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Apr (PAP) -- The world press of various orientations has increasingly often been stating what we Poles have perceived for months: the calming down of public moods in Poland and the rise in realism of the citizens' assessment of Poland's external and internal situation. This was exactly how Western journalists commented on Polish problems when referring to a sermon delivered recently by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp in front of the St. Annes' church here.

The BBC correspondent pointed out that the primate laid stress on the need for national reconciliation, and he let it be known that he was against staging the so-called protest rallies by the former Solidarity trade union.

Not everybody is strong on preserving public peace. Opposition elements, chiefly the underground of the former Solidarity and some of its former leaders functioning in legal life, have become active again. The last test of strength, which they imposed upon the authorities on 10 November 1982 when their call for a political demonstration drew no public response, taught them nothing. They have again stepped up their activity in recent weeks. They wish to use May Day to prove to the world that Poland is still a country full of internal disorder and unrest. The latest sign of these strivings is the so-called statement by a group of activists of the former Solidarity, including Bujak, Lis, and other extremists, calling for a boycott of official May Day observances and for staging "independent marches."

They address their appeals to society 2 months before the Pope's visit to Poland when the state authorities and the Episcopate are unanimously preparing for the visit and thinking on how best to use it for the benefit of the homeland.

Calls for May Day counter-demonstrations are issued under the slogan of "The worker's right to organize the worker's holiday." When Solidarity was operating officially and legally -- one could say triumphantly -- then its leaders and political advisers loudly repudiated the workers' May Day tradition.

In interviews granted on the eve of May Day in 1981, Lech Walesa said that he would spend this day on an outing. The Solidarity weekly of 1 May 1981 recalled: "We shall spend May Day with our families, taking part in trade union, cultural, tourist, and sports events."

All Solidarity chapters sent cables stressing that they were against parades, rallies, and so on. Two years ago it was Solidarity which started the battle against the Red Banner as a symbol of the May Day holiday, despite the fact that it is and has been the worldwide symbol, in the East and the West.

The gentlemen from the underground reach once again for used cards. They try unscrupulously to manipulate the workers' symbols, for which they ostentatiously proclaimed contempt not so long ago. They expect Polish society to have a short memory.

JABLONSKI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD210850 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The decision to draw up a three-year socio-economic plan for 1983-1985 instead of the five-year plan was made in view of the deep crisis and the drastic decline of the national income, First Deputy Chairman of the Polish Planning Commission Wladyslaw Jablonski said at a press conference here today.

He stressed that the work on the plan was done in a complicated economic situation aggravated by restrictive measures of the United States and other Western countries, and said the main purpose of the plan which is to be approved by the Sejm (Parliament) shortly is to surmount the crisis.

"The mistakes made in the 1970's were mainly evident in deep structural disproportions and Poland's high indebtedness in the West, and the serious economic crisis was exacerbated in consequence of social tension and strikes organized by hostile elements."

"One of the main objectives of the plan is to ensure food supplies, and to achieve Poland's maximum independence of grain and feed imports from capitalist states. The second principal aim is to solve the difficult housing situation. Up to 60 per cent of all investments will go into these two spheres. The plan also provides for better supply of the market with manufactured goods and social protection of the low-bracket people against the consequences of the crisis", Wladyslaw Jablonski said.

The plan assumes that in 1983-1985, economic growth will be resumed. Industrial production should raise by 14-16 per cent over the 1982 level, the created national income by 10. 1-11.7 per cent, supplies to the domestic market by 24 per cent.

The growth is to be based on substantially higher productivity because Poland's demographic situation does not make it possible to increase industrial employment and moreover, it will evidently be necessary to transfer a part of the work force into the sphere of services, Jablonski pointed out.

The three-year plan envisages an export orientation of the Polish national economy, and a substantially higher share of the socialist countries in Poland's foreign trade. Also trade with the developing world has a rising tendency which is evident despite the critical situation of the Polish economy, and showed a remarkable upturn last year.

TAX OFFICIALS QUESTION WALESA IN GDANSK

NC221523 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- Shortly after learning today that he had got his job back as an electrician at the Lenin shipyards, Lech Walesa was interrogated for four hours by tax officials in Gdansk, relatives at his home confirmed.

The former leader of the outlawed trade union Solidarity was questioned about his personal property and asked what had become of the money he had received from international prizes. He made a written statement to the effect that he had given instructions for prize money to be paid into the accounts of the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union and he did not know what had become of it. When he emerged from the tax office, he was greeted by a crowd of between 1,000 and 2,000, a witness said.

He said today he was very happy to be going back to work at the shipyards on Monday and showed no sign that he suspected the authorities of trying to lure him into a trap.

ARREST OF FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD241436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] The security service of the Citizens Militia headquarters in Wroclaw has arrested Jozef Pinior, former member of the Presidium of the Main Board of the Lower Silesia Region of the former NSZZ Solidarity and financial spokesman for that region. He was also a member of the illegal so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission [TKK] and chairman of the so-called Regional Strike Committee of Lower Silesia. Jozef Pinior, together with Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Hardek, and Egeniusz Szumiejko, was a signatory of the recent TKK declarations calling, among other things, for disruption of the May Day celebrations.

During the search of the premises in which Pinior was staying, numerous documents were found, which constitute evidence of his antistate activity and of his having at his disposal sums amounting to many millions. Also found was a considerable amount of money, including Western currencies. As is known from earlier communiques, penal proceedings are in progress against Jozef Pinior regarding the appropriation of 280 million. Lech Walesa and other former trade union activists were interrogated in the past few days regarding this matter.

REPORT ON SOLIDARITY CHAPTER INVESTIGATION

LD222122 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 April -- Today's EXPRESS WIECZORNY carries the first part of Supreme Board of Control's report on results of its inspection of organizational and financial documents of the "Mazowsze" (Warsaw) chapter of the former Solidarnosc trade union. The documents were secured by authorized organs on 13 December, 1981. Here are excerpts of the report:

Examination of the documents shows that information and propaganda sections dominated the organizational structure of the "Mazowsze" Chapter while the setting up of the sections dealing with trade union questions, whose duties included meeting the welfare [words indistinct] the working, amounted largely to creating appearances.

The analysis [words indistinct] structure and wages is especially telling in this respect. According to data of December, 1981, only seven persons were on the staff of sections of trade union character while 141 persons were employed in information and propaganda sections and 69 persons in the chapter's offices. [sentence as received]

Over 83 percent of expenditure on job contracts not included in the wage fund was used to pay political and propaganda activities, while only [figure indistinct] percent of the wage-fund went to payments of wages to the employees of trade union sections.

About 90 percent of expenditure were committed to purchases of equipment for information and propaganda sections, whereas the expenditures for union activities totalled 0.7 percent of overall expenditures.

The financial activity of the "Mazowsze" chapter was characterised by a far-reaching arbitrariness in spending social funds. Examination of the legality of (?official opinions) and financial discipline resulted in uncovering numerous irregularities.

Also, data are missing in the financial and book-keeping documents dealing with the way of expenditure of 1,000 Austrian shillings, 5,326 U.S. dollars, 900 FRG's marks, 190 British pounds, 50 GDR's marks, and 200 French francs. Data are missing concerning the expenditure of other foreign currency funds not covered by books, among others 100 thousand FRG's marks.

BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD221135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Excerpt] For the past few days the local military operational groups have been in action throughout the country. Our Wroclaw correspondent, Dobrosława Wisniewska, has asked Major Mikolaj Mikolajuk to the microphone.

[Begin Mikolajuk recording] In the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, 11 operational groups have gone into action. They consist of three urban operational groups and eight local operational groups. The operational groups will be most interested in the work of the state administration offices at the basic level and, in particular, in labor organization and discipline and in the knowledge and method of implementation of legal instructions from high authorities. In addition, they will assess the sociopolitical stance of individual employees in the local administration. [end recording]

U.S. WAGING 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR' AGAINST SOCIALISTS

LD241756 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 24 Apr 83

[By PAP journalist Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw 24 April -- The Reagan administration declares ever new wars against the socialist world. It has been pursuing a mad arms race on the military plane and restrictions and economic boycott on the economic plane. Another idea suggested to Reagan by Washington's experts on Soviet affairs is an ideological war whose details have been contained in the so-called Directive No. 75.

Its main author is Richard Pipes who, until recently, had been an expert on East European affairs for the U.S. National Security Council. In the West, he is called a firm adversary of the policy of detente.

Directive No. 75, though secret, has been already characterized by Western media. It is just as well, for this document is still another proof of Washington's ill will and its worst intentions towards the socialist world. According to the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, the directive is designed to "disintegrate the Soviet Union from within" through co-ordinated actions of propaganda apparatus, ideological influence and penetration by special services. The weekly said the U.S. radio propaganda would call on the population of socialist countries "to rise", employing "the language of socialist slogans."

This is much more than interference in the internal affairs of another state. The thing is a total programme of aggressive ideological and political penetration of the socialist world by war methods.

In line with that directive, Washington has been recently organizing ever more frequent ideological conferences with an anti-Soviet edge, stepping up psychological war, seriously increasing subsidies for subversion on radio waves, sparing no additional means especially for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Reagan's concepts, undoubtedly dangerous and testifying to a particularly intense ill will towards the socialist world, are nothing new. This is not the first arms race in post-war Europe imposed on the USSR, not the first economic boycott, not the first ideological crusade either. The socialist countries withstood those earlier pressures. Washington cannot resist new temptations and forgets about its to-date failures.

BRIEFS

ORZECZOWSKI MEETS USSR'S BEREGEVOY -- The secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Prof Marian Orzechowski, has received the delegation of the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society led by its chairman of the board, cosmonaut General Grigoriy Beregevoy. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]

CSSR TRADE PROTOCOL -- Prague 22 April -- Representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia signed a bilateral protocol on broadening trade in consumer goods and products of the engineering industry. The document provides for further expanding the exchange to exceed the volumes envisaged by the 1983 trade protocol. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]

PRC MINING DELEGATION -- A delegation of the PRC's Ministry of Coal Industry has been visiting Poland at the invitation of the Ministry of Mining and Power. The Chinese guests acquainted themselves with the most recent achievements of our mining technology. They also held talks with Polish specialists in the main mining institute. The Chinese are interested in broadening cooperation with the Polish coal industry because of the planned increase of coal extraction. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski received here today newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Poland Yu Hongliang who paid a preliminary visit before starting his tour of duty in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1151 GMT 21 Apr 83 LD]

HU YAOBANG TO VISIT 'FIRST 10 DAYS IN MAY'

AU231720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, will pay an official friendly visit to our country during the first 10 days of May this year.

'ARAFAT'S STATEMENT ON DEPARTING BUCHAREST

AU221841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 22 Apr 83

["Statement by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/04/1983 -- On leaving Bucharest Yasir 'Arafat made a statement for the press, expressing satisfaction at the ample talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu; he said: "Together we looked into important problems concerning the Middle East and the present international situation. We discussed about the developments in the Middle East and about the Palestinian issue in the first place, about the just cause of the Palestinian people in light of the developments and events in the Arab region.

During the talks with the Romanian president attended by the Palestinian and Romanian delegations, I was happy to note a full realization of the dimensions of the conflict in the area and of the problems it has generated -- particularly of late, an understanding of the resolutions of the Palestine National Council and of the dialogue opened between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Jordanian Government, that was interrupted. I believe this interruption to be temporary. We wish to continue this dialogue with our Jordanian brothers so we may confront together the developments of the ensuing period.

During the talks with Mr President I also noted the full support and help to the just struggle the Palestinian people wages for regaining its inalienable rights, confirmed by the international law, the right to self-determination and independent statehood included. Likewise I thanked Mr President for this constant stand Romania takes at the level of her leadership and people. At the same time in behalf of the Palestinian people and of the Palestine Liberation Organization I wish to thank the friendly Romanian people for its constant stand in support of the just struggle the Palestinian people wages on all planes.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion, to reiterate my gratefulness to the Romanian people and to its wise leadership with Nicolae Ceausescu, a friend and comrade, at head.

REPORT ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU231322 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 23 Apr 83

["French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's Official Visit to Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1983 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Claude Cheysson, concluded his official visit to Romania on April 22.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceasescu received the French foreign minister. On that occasion, messages of friendship were exchanged between Nicolae Ceasescu and the President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand.

In the spirit of what was discussed during the Romanian president's reception of the French foreign minister, the two foreign ministers examined the concrete stage and development prospects of the many-sided Romanian-French relations, and exchanged views on major international issues, those related to Europe in particular.

Stress was laid on the importance of the development of the long-standing relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and France, based on affinities of language, culture, joint aspirations after freedom, national independence and progress, and the wish was asserted that those relations be enriched in accordance with the demands of our days, be given a modern content and further consolidated on the basis of mutual esteem and regard, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

The wish was reiterated at a high level to diversify economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation, in third markets included, in the spirit of the joint agreements and understandings. It was noted that all that could be materialized provided that sustained and concerted efforts were made by both sides and mutual political will was shown to facilitate exchanges and cooperation.

Special attention was paid to the finalization of the economic cooperation projects set at the twelfth session of the joint commission which was held in Bucharest in July 1982, and to the proper preparation of the future session due in Paris this summer.

The numerous cultural and technical-scientific actions organized in the two countries were appreciated, actions which continue the traditional Romanian-French links and contribute to a better mutual acquaintance and valuation of the two peoples.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation, emphasis was placed on the necessity to take firm action for the elimination of the danger of a higher international tension, for the prevention of a nuclear war, of war in general, the adoption of tangible and responsible measures being required with a view to stopping the arms race, passing to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, which are the major questions nowadays. The necessity was also highlighted of working for the settlement of the interstate conflicts and litigations exclusively through negotiations, by political means and discussions among the sides concerned. The two foreign ministers agreed that to lessen the current tension and resume the course towards detente and collaboration it was necessary that the policy for force and dictate, of interference under any form in domestic affairs, of pressures and economic sanctions should be completely eliminated from the international life, and the strict observance of each people's right to freely choose its socio-economic development path just as of the principles of equality in interstate relations be guaranteed.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the need was stressed for the rapid adoption of measures apt to build up confidence and strengthen cooperation. The two ministers fully agreed that a highly significant step forward would be the soonest conclusion of the Madrid conference. It was shown that a starting point in that respect should be what was common, that all efforts should be made towards calling a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensuring the continuity of the conferences begun in Helsinki, Romania being ready to host the next CSCE conference in Bucharest.

The two foreign ministers broadly exchanged views on the measures which should be undertaken for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. They reiterated the joint wish to intensify the Romanian-French cooperation on multiple planes, with emphasis on the importance in that respect of the continuation of the direct political dialogue, the mutual interchanges of visits and the political consultations on various questions of joint interest.

France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson left Bucharest on Friday afternoon.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport [by] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

DUMA SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN LONDON

AU221813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] London, Agerpres. 22/4/1983 -- The current stage of the commercial exchanges and economic and technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and Great Britain as well as their development prospects at a fast pace and to the advantage of both sides were analysed during the tenth session of the Joint Romanian-British Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation held in London. At the end of the session, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Peter Corley, undersecretary of state, Department of Trade, co-chairman of the commission, signed a protocol providing for the identification of new appropriate ways and means apt to stimulate mutual exchanges. On the occasion of the session, the chairman of Romania of the commission had talks and working meetings with executives of British economic bodies and firms, during which satisfaction was expressed [over] the development of the Romanian-British commercial exchanges and cooperation, with emphasis on the fact that they were contributing to the consolidation of the traditional links between the two countries, to the cause of detente, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe.

DUMITRESCU CONVEYS MESSAGE TO BEGIN; TALKS HELD

AU221858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Menahem Begin, prime minister of the State of Israel, during the latter's reception of Florea Dumitrescu, special envoy of and adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Menahem Begin was conveyed greetings and wishes of good health and happiness just as wishes of peace and prosperity for the Israel people. Warmly thanking for the wishes, the prime minister of the State of Israel requested that cordial greetings and best wishes of good health be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of progress and welfare to the Romanian people.

During the talks on the occasion, views were exchanged on the Romanian-Israeli relations and on major international issues that related to the current situation in the Middle East in particular. The points of view and considerations of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania were set forth on the ways and means of politically solving the situation in that part of the world, for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the area.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard.

HASAN 'ALI TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 'END' OF APRIL

AU231316 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Romanian Government, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, will pay an official visit to our country during the last part of April.

CEAUSESCU RESPONSE TO APPEAL FROM CSCE GROUP

AU221932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- On April 18 Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, Adriano Reffi and Massimo Roberto Rossini, captains-regent of the Republic of San Marino, Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent a letter to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, which points to the efforts the neutral and non-aligned countries made for an urgent conclusion, with positive results, of the Madrid meeting and appeals to all the other states participating in the meeting work along the same line.

In his answer President Nicolae Ceausescu highlights the particular importance Romania attaches to the building of European security, Romania's contribution to the preparation, unfolding and successful conclusion of the Helsinki conference, the way in which she works for the carrying into effect of the Final Act of the CSCE as a unitary whole. Also defined are the goals of the Madrid meeting which should reassert the strict appliance of the principles enshrined in the Final Act, decide upon the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the multilateral process initiated in Helsinki, strengthening thus the relations between the participating states and deepening the process of building security and develop cooperation on the continent.

After pointing to the efforts Romania has consistently made for the soonest possible conclusion of the Madrid conference with an agreement on a substantial and balanced document, President Nicolae Ceausescu is highly appreciative of the positive actions taken by the neutral and non-aligned countries, with the elaboration of a draft final document which may serve as a basis for an agreement if the interests of all the states participating in the conference were taken into consideration.

In conclusion, Romania's determination is reiterated to further do everything what depends on her for the Madrid conference to conclude as soon as possible with the adoption of a substantial document apt to relaunch the application of the Final Act, pave the way to a broad collaboration among the peoples and countries on the continent, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament in Europe and the world over.

LCY SETS DATE FOR HU YAOBANG VISIT: 10-15 MAY

LD231623 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC], will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 10-15 May. The talks of the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee with the leadership of the LCY will be an important event in the development of relations between the two parties, which are based on equality, mutual respect, and understanding. Relations between the LCY and the CPC are a vital part of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Hu Yaobang will visit Romania before arriving in Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO FRANCE

LD231957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Paris, April 23 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Assembly Raif Dizdarevic assessed that the Yugoslav-French talks in Paris these days have passed in the seeking of ways to establish long-term economic bonds through joint production, technological cooperation, associating the two countries' economies, and not just through commodity exchange.

Before departure from Paris, Dizdarevic pointed out that his hosts had voiced readiness to intensify political contacts. They also displayed interest, he added, in dialogues with Yugoslavia, as they spoke with respect about President Tito and expressed content with Yugoslavia's continuing his policy.

SUNDIC: BLOC RIVALRY OBSTACLE TO CSCE ACCORD

LD231642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Unless the behavior of the United States and the Soviet Union at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation undergoes a basic change, the Madrid meeting may not be concluded at the end of this month as planned. The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe have done all they can -- bearing in mind the differences between the two blocs -- to convince the two superpowers and their allies of the necessity for an early and successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Although both superpowers positively assessed the initiative by the nonaligned and neutral countries, it transpired that their approach to the problems of European security has not changed in any way. Bloc interests also prevailed in the continuation of the Madrid conference. The United States excels in this and in its competition with Moscow it risks even the partial success of the Madrid meeting. In view of the fact that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are constantly deteriorating and are now, let us recall, burdened further by espionage affairs, most of the participants in the Madrid meeting are convinced that at the moment there are not prospects -- regardless of the final outcome of the Madrid CSCE -- for a substantial change in the stances and relations of the superpowers.

In fact, the Madrid conference is only one of the testing ground -- although at the moment the only one -- where the two superpowers are shooting their propaganda arrows. Although this is done behind closed doors, it is done in the presence of all participants in the Madrid meeting who are hopelessly trying to direct the conference toward a positive or at least partly positive outcome. Although nobody expected the conference to solve all the most important problems which directly concern European security, its failure would extinguish all hopes that this can be achieved even in the long term. A failure in Madrid would open the doors wide to the arms race and cold war with unforeseeable consequences for the relations and trends not only in Europe but further afield. Above all, all further negotiations on Euromissiles would be useless and great political, military, and economic disruptions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would also most certainly occur.

In their appeal to the bloc countries the nonaligned and neutral countries pointed out this danger, still convinced that this was not a vain effort. Unfortunately, the latest rumpus -- so to speak -- at the Madrid conference, unless it is an attempt to gain additional concessions, does not show that the great powers seriously and responsibly understand what the consequence of their mutual competition could be. From the scant news received from the conference hall of the Madrid meeting and judging by some statements of responsible West European statesmen, it appears that the European allies of the United States are not pleased with Washington's unyielding attitude. They are all, almost without exception, in favor of concluding the Madrid conference in the spirit of the latest proposals by the nonaligned and neutral countries. It is a big question, however, whether this will be sufficient to find a way out of the blind alley in which the Madrid conference has been for some months, or whether the Europeans will have to note with regret that the fate of their own peace is being decided by the great powers -- as in the period of cold war.

PLANINC DISCUSSES VISIT WITH EEC ENVOY

LD221819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today, Friday, Herman de Lange, head of the European Community Commission's standing delegation in Belgrade. Questions related to the premier's forthcoming visit to the European Economic Community were discussed during the meeting, which was also attended by Yugoslav Government member Janko Smole. Both sides expressed confidence that the visit will contribute to the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC and that it will give fresh encouragement to its strengthening on long-term and stable foundations.

MAMULA RETURNS TO BELGRADE AFTER VISIT TO CSSR

LD221629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, returned today from an official and friendly visit to the CSSR undertaken at the invitation of Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. Admiral Mamula was seen off at Prague Airport by Army Gen Martin Dzur and Czechoslovak Army generals.

During his stay in friendly Czechoslovakia, Admiral Mamula visited a number of units and establishments of the Czechoslovak People's Army and held talks with his host, Army Gen Martin Dzur, and other high-ranking Czechoslovak military leaders.

The federal secretary for national defense was also received by Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR.

Admiral Mamula and the delegation were welcomed at Batajnica airport by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, commander of the air force and air defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Petar Ristic, commander of the defense of the town of Belgrade; and Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic. Also present were Bohumil Simacek, CSSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Maj Gen Jozef Gumulka, military attache.

HUNGARY'S GASPAR ARRIVES FOR TRADE UNION TALKS

LD242322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2007 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Osijek, northern Yugoslavia, April 24 (TANJUG) -- Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of Hungary's National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), arrived today, Sunday, for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Confederation of Trade Unions. Gaspar and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Confederation of Yugoslavia's Trade Unions, are to discuss current social and economic trends in Yugoslavia and Hungary and the roles and task of the two countries' trade unions.

MARKOVIC QUERIED ON PAPAL VISIT, DOW AGREEMENT

LD242352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Lake Plitvice, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The possibility of the Pope's visit to Yugoslavia was mentioned, but up to now there were no (?concrete) [word indistinct] Ante Markovic, the premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, stated to foreign journalists on Sunday. Ante Markovic replied to questions asked by twenty foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade, who visited Lake Plitvice today.

In reply to the question about the future of the petro-chemical complex on the northern Adriatic island of Krk, after the agreement with the U.S. corporation Dow-Chemicals, which was co-investor, had been broken, Markovic said that the first phase of the complex will be completed, while the second and third will "wait for better times".

Asked about the future status of the Brioni Islands, former residence of Josip Broz Tito, Markovic replied that a bill on utilization of the islands is being prepared. One part of the Brioni islands will be turned into a memorial museum of President Tito, and the other part will be used for commercial purposes, that is for the development of tourism, agriculture and fishing, he said.

REFUGEE ALBANIAN POET CITES HOXHA REGIME CRUELTY

LD231622 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, April 23 (TANJUG) -- The well-known Albanian poet Kamil Haidini (43), who escaped from Albania at the end of last month and requested political asylum in

Greece, has voiced grave accusations against the Enver Hoxha regime over its cruel treatment of political prisoners in Albania and the utterly inhuman conditions in its swelling concentration camps.

At a press conference with Greek and foreign journalists in Athens, Haidini stated that the "Albanian dictator", as he called Enver Hoxha, "is responsible for the disappearance of 75 thousand political prisoners during 1973 and scores of thousands of other Albanians in the last few years of the past decade and later on".

The Hoxha regime, Haidini said, "is maintained solely by the use of force and intimidation against the Albanian population, which has led a drab and uneventful existence in poverty for years and is hardly making the ends meet. The Albanian dictator and his regime, whose power is on the wane, are hated by the people and that is why purges of Hoxha's opponents and agitation, about which the outside world knows very little are becoming more and more frequent in Albania".

Haidini spent tens years in Albanian prisons on charges of "criticising the person of Enver Hoxha and his regime". This criticism permeates all his poems and prose writings. He was pardoned at the end of last year shortly before the assembly elections in Albania.

Haidini gave journalists detailed accounts of the tragic scenes he saw in concentration and so-called re-education camps.

"I underwent exceptionally heavy torture in prison and the food there was hardly sufficient to keep me alive. My daily meal consisted of only five grams of oil and 600 grams of bread," he said.

Haidini was also convicted and served a prison term on charges of being an American spy. "I spent most of the time in a dark narrow well with my hands and legs tied," he told journalists.

He also accused the Hoxha regime of the "nationalistic disorders in Kosovo instigated by Albanian provocateurs".

PRISTINA LC ELECTS VLASI, ENDORSES KURTESI

AU211251 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 83 p 3

[M.D. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 17 Apr -- "Political and economic stabilization as well as the removal of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events were the basic preoccupation of Pristina Communists in the past 1-year period. This was stressed at the election conference of the Pristina Communal Committee of the League of Communists, which was held yesterday and in whose work Ali Sukrija, Sinan Hasani, Ilijaz Kurtesi and Lieutenant Colonel General Ante Lukesic participated.

"Assessing the work during the past year, Budislav Vujisic, secretary of the Communal Committee, in his introductory speech stressed that the activity of Communists in the past period was directed in two basic directions: toward continuing the struggle for political-security and economic stabilization. This task was not at all easy but was demonstrated in daily practice as a complex ideopolitical struggle. We have met with resistance, with attempts to maintain spontaneity in development, to retain the acquired positions, particularly the positions of extremist and technobureaucratic forces and thus to maintain group-property interests.

We had clashes with opponents of the self-managing process who were prepared to attract a part of uninformed citizens and working people in their circles with demagogic slogans, by spreading rumors, fabrications, about major trends and actions, and by proclaiming lack of activity as work. This could be felt for a rather long time in certain collectives, and is being felt even today, Vujovic said. He added that we need much strength and work to recognize and publicly unmask all this and to ensure not only a broad support of the working people but increasingly the self-managing revolutionary position aimed at pushing aside, isolating and making impossible the antiself-managing forces and tendencies."

In the past period the League of Communists of Pristina has continued to face the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the commune. It was easier to resist any form of pressure than to regain the undermined confidence in full equality of all peoples and nationalities, Vujisic said.

Speaking about the economic situation in Pristina, Vujisic said that the leading work organizations lately had noted an increase in production, but that losses incurred by Pristina work organizations last year accounted for 50 percent of all Kosovo losses. In the discussion it was said that irresponsible and incapable people should be removed from their posts.

Azem Vlasi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists, was elected new president of the Communal Committee for a 1-year term of office. The session also supported the proposal that Ilijaz Kurtesi be elected president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Azem Vlasi said that communists must work more on reviving economic activity without which there can be no political stabilization. It is also necessary to strengthen intranational relations, brotherhood, and unity and to halt emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

PRISTINA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY NOTES BETTER CLIMATE

LD211439 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Over the last 2 years, since the time of the open escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, when many weaknesses which had accumulated over the years, liberalistic conduct, and various anomalies all surfaced, an enormous effort has been made in the Pristina municipality to put an end to all negative features. It may now be noted that a visible change has been wrought over the last 2 years in many spheres of social life, especially in the implementation of legal obligations by the state and other organs. In general, a completely different climate has been created in which not only is the working people's and citizens' trust in the organs of power and social institutions returning, but they themselves are becoming conscious of the advantages of the socialist self-management and delegate system.

All these observations were reaffirmed at today's session of all the chambers of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, which reviewed the ability of the municipal organs, organizations and communities to maintain and protect constitutionality and the rule of law.

The delegates at today's session reelected Tomislav Sekulic president of the Municipal Assembly, for the next year, and Sait Klokoci as vice president.

POLITIKA VIEWS CHANGES IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU231650 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 83 p 7

[Slavoljub Djukiv commentary in the "Here and Today" column: "Moving Without Making Progress"]

[Excerpts] All that was to be said has been said; the question is what will be done. This concise statement could be used to round out the discussion about the functioning of the political system which has been going on for more than a year, especially among scientific workers who are occupied almost solely with this topic.

After the 12th LCY Congress it seemed that an atmosphere had been created for certain changes in the political system. As is known, a working group has been formed at the Federal Council for questions relating to the social order and charged with the task of critically examining the experiences of past practices. This has virtually opened a public debate. However, as time passes, we see the appropriateness of warnings that this would be a more difficult job than we imagined. Three key questions remain open, with all their uncertainties: Do we know what should be changed? If we do know, what new things shall we offer? Will we be able, after all the unpleasant experiences, to agree on such important matters?

First of all, it is known that we idealized every solution pertaining to the system so much that critical reasoning was almost impossible. We have been engaged more in trying to invent something new than in honestly seeing what is not good in what we have adopted. Are we able today to free ourselves from the fetish that by rejecting one concept we will shake the authority of the whole system or call it into question?

Another striking thing is that cadre policy and republican and provincial statism are issues most frequently mentioned in discussions on the functioning of the political system. The basic idea is that it is impossible to think of any serious changes in the existing relations without the democratization of the election system and without an essential, not verbal, denial of the decentralized statism, as the power of the republics and provinces -- which is also being transferred to communal leaderships -- is being more and more frequently called.

Veljko Rus, Ljubljana sociologist, holds the view that it is neither the ideological foundations of our system nor the institutional system that is in crisis, but above all the cadre policy which is often built on a monopolistic basis, without public influence. If anything in our system is insufficiently elaborated on or bureaucratically distorted in practice, Professor Najdan Pasic says, it is the election system and the way cadres are recruited. It is in this sense that the claim is made that in many societies institutions remain and people change but in our country institutions change and people remain.

Many people actually think that democratizing the election system would contribute to solving many other problems, above all the problem of responsibility. The people we elect would then have a less nonchalant attitude toward everything, including agreement on what we consider to be our common interest. To what extent will these essential changes, such as the democratization of cadre policy or reducing the power of republic and provincial leaderships, be supported by people whose position would be called in question?

Together with all these reasons, which will certainly make attempts to find rational solutions more difficult, there is also a principled disagreement.

We can all see that certain things fail to go according to our wishes and it is even admitted that the present difficulties are the greatest ones in the postwar period; however, different ways out are being found. Some claim that our concepts are good from all aspects, that the problem lies in bad practice and in human irresponsibility. On the other side, explicit demands are made for changes as a condition for getting out of the crisis, explaining that an idea is worth only as much as its realization in life.

It is only natural to expect disagreements, and all rash and nervous reactions are especially improper when dealing with such sensitive matters. However, it is strange that an unpleasant sort of political differentiation is being imposed in which those people who favor changes are put more and more in a defensive position. It can be noticed that attempts during past months to touch the existing stage of affairs have been reacted to with more intolerance than before. The very talk about this topic is sometimes considered an attack on the foundations of our society.

It is perfectly true that there are extremist views which dispute everything in our community and would rather have nothing left of it. However, it is not good when such, we would say solitary, opinions are used as reasons for an extremism of another kind which would like to prevent an open discussion about the functioning of the political system.

It is also interesting that instead of the already accepted term, "changes in the political system" terms like "removing weaknesses" or "further improving the system" are now more and more frequently used. Is this a negligible detail or an essential view of the way out of the current difficulties that is involved? Removing weaknesses, changes, or both?

In such a situation, people who favor change notice that they are being forced more and more to prove that they have no bad political intentions and that they are against revising constitutional principles, but that they do think there are reasons for considering, within basic orientations, whether all that is being passionately defended today as the only thing possible is well conceived. People who are opposed to touching the sacredness of given solutions seem not to hear this essential orientation. To each appeal to make certain changes they reply that what is involved is a political fraud and an attempt at underhandedly changing the constitutional concept of Yugoslavia. For example, an attack against republican statism is labeled as deliberate support for a unitarian concept of Yugoslavia and the criticism of bureaucratic abnormalities of self-managing interest communities is considered as returning to administrative rule.

KRAIGHER ON FORCES HOSTILE TO SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD242318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, April 24 (TANJUG) -- Various hostile forces wish to compromise self-management, the people's liberation war and revolution, as well as successes in the postwar construction of Yugoslavia which have been made in the greatest measure on the bases of self-management and its development, Sergej Kraigher, a high-ranking Yugoslav state and party leader, has pointed out. In Kraigher's evaluation, the enemies of Yugoslavia's system offer a way out in returning to the outlived and unsuccessful forms of bourgeois parliamentarism or to methods of the so-called real socialism, with the decisive role of the state, its administrative apparatus and party.

These forces, however, do not offer any constructive alternative in return for self-management, Kraigher told a symposium a short time ago.

Sergej Kraigher is a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

He particularly drew attention to the fact that Yugoslavia, at the time of the greatest centralization of its economic and political strength and struggle against Stalinism, emphasized the need for as direct democratization of its sociopolitical system as possible.

Kraigher dwelt on the above questions at a symposium in Ljubljana, capital of the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, in memory of Boris Kidric, an outstanding Yugoslav revolutionary and Marxist.

It was through the prism of Boris Kidric's huge creative work that Kraigher drew attention to the basic directions in the postwar development of self-management in Yugoslavia, especially within the context of self-reliance.

TU COUNCIL ON 'EXCESSIVE' ADMINISTRATIVE MOVES

AU201514 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Summary] The great difficulties in Yugoslavia's economy have not been unexpected. A cause for particular concern is the decline in production in those economic branches which do not depend on imported raw materials. Excessive and unjustified administrative actions continue to push self-management aside. These are some of the views expressed at today's session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Rade Veljanovski reports:

Yugoslavia's overall industrial production has decreased by 0.3 percent. Whereas the iron and steel, electric power, chemical and coal mining industries have increased their production, the output of the nonferrous ore mining, machine building, and food industries declined by up to 7.5 percent. In his introductory speech at the session, Lojze Fortuna, member of the council's Presidium, said among other things:

[Begin recording] Workers are warning that now is no time to open discussions about the extent to which the set goals and tasks are realistic but rather that it is necessary to answer the question of why the policy that has been agreed upon is not being implemented at all levels and to agree on more quickly fulfilling the set tasks with joint activities. We have all been excessively oriented to waiting and expecting that only administrative measures could successfully solve the problems and contradictions of socioeconomic development. Thus a situation has developed in which nearly all questions are being regulated by administrative measures and these measures are being used to solve even those questions which, as experience has shown, can be far more effectively solved within the associated labor on the basis of self-management. [end recording]

According to Fortuna, workers also criticize those management and, increasingly frequently, self-managing organs which simply announce that there are no raw materials or producer goods for regular production operations but, at the same time, continue to import equipment in excess of all plans. At the same session, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, made an appraisal of economic trends at the beginning of the year:

[Begin recording] I personally think that our overall appraisal of the results of economic operations in the first quarter should be basically positive. This is true because, despite all difficulties, our associated labor has succeeded in maintaining the level of production; the rate of our exports is satisfactory; and we have begun to curb the unjustified growth in spending. [end recording]

Srebric noted that at this time the Federal Executive Council is mainly preoccupied with the use of foreign credits and the questions of liquidity and price policy. According to him, the use of foreign credits serves its purpose only if it promotes production. Srebric believes that the problem of liquidity is no less important than the problem of balance of payments difficulties. As regards prices, he said that the practice of demanding and obtaining higher prices for the so-called new products should be stopped.

Several speakers during the discussion at the session stressed the need for greater responsibility, for stopping unjustified price increases, for better utilization of production capacities and for greater concern for the living and working conditions of workers.

PROSECUTORS DISCUSS ANTISTATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD212101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- A 2-day meeting of republican and provincial public prosecutors began in Novi Sad today to discuss analyses of the activities of public prosecutors' offices in eradicating political and economic crime and economic offenses in the past year.

Material from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office reveals that in 1982 a total of 861 people were reported for political crimes, a fall of 13.8 percent compared with the previous year when the number reported was 980. Of the total number of reported cases, 194 were dropped. Inquiries were conducted against 519 people, and 96 of those reported were charged immediately. Last year the highest number of reported cases, 3.9 percent, and of persons charged, 47.3 percent, was again in Kosovo.

The republican public prosecutor of Macedonia, Jovan Trpenovski, emphasized that an increasing problem in this republic is posed by religious instruction which is carried out in the mosques, in premises which do not fulfill even minimum conditions. No less worrying is the fact that children attend these classes with the agreement of their parents. And although this was known, we have only now concluded that it is a question of instruction which has a political background, he said.

Tomislav Cucurovic, provincial public prosecutor of Kosovo, said organized enemy activity still exists in the province. This is best supported by the fact that an irredentist group, "Albanikos", was recently uncovered in Gnjilane and a similar group was also uncovered in Djakovica. This is largely due to the highly intense propaganda carried out by Tirana radio and television. The two best organized groups, "Marxists and Leninist Albanians in Yugoslavia" have largely been broken up. Their remnants, however, are now uniting in the struggle for a republic of Kosovo.

Pjeter Kolja, the district public prosecutor of Pristina, also confirmed that all the problems in this area in Kosovo are far from being resolved.

According to him, five bombs have exploded in Pristina in the last 6 months. So far, we have not succeeded in finding out who is organizing these diversions and the perpetrators are still unknown. We can, however, say with certainty that the bombs were not brought in from abroad and that they were manufactured in this country, he said.

An increasing problem in Croatia is posed by the hostile activity of the clergy. The church is beginning to be used with increasing frequency in political actions and antistate speeches.

The public prosecutors also devoted considerable time to discussion of political crime and enemy activity in the press and publishing activity in general. Last year, all public prosecutors in the country banned the distribution of published items in eight cases. Three of the bans were in Slovenia, three in Croatia, and two in Serbia. In connection with this, Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, posed the question of lack of action against the author of the book "The Knife." This would, however, according to him, be without precedent because we have not yet charged anybody because of the possible messages in his work, but only for explicitly presented standpoints which represent a criminal act. Besides this, it is debatable whether it is at all useful to ban a book of which all published copies are already sold out.

The republican public prosecutor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hasan Bakalovic, stressed that the novel "The Knife" had caused considerable damage to national relations in this republic. The district public prosecutor of Mostar and the republican public prosecutor's office in Sarajevo have carried out an assessment of this work and considered the possibility of criminal proceedings. This case has still not been brought to a close, and should not be lightly dismissed, because we could find ourselves in danger of being inundated with such works.

The meeting continues tomorrow.

BRIEFS

RIBICIC BOOK -- Koper, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic's book entitled "Loud Deliberations" was presented to the public in Koper today. The presentation of the publication, which is included in the collection entitled "Essays," published by the trieste publishing enterprise, was attended by the author, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]

BULGARIAN CHEMICAL MINISTER -- Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Executive Council. The meeting was also attended by Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Belgrade. They discussed the opportunities for promoting further the economic relations in the sphere of chemical industry. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 22 Apr 83 LD]